

CLAIMS

1. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast drawing an essentially sinusoidal AC input current from an AC power supply, the ballast comprising:

- 5 a rectifier for rectifying said AC input voltage from said AC power supply to produce a rectified bus voltage;
- an inverter for converting said rectified bus voltage to a high-frequency AC drive voltage to drive said lamp; and
- current drawing means coupled to receive said rectified bus voltage for selectively drawing current from said AC power supply so that the input current
- 10 to said ballast is essentially sinusoidal.

2. The electronic ballast according to claim 1 wherein said current drawing means includes a cat ear power supply.

3. The electronic ballast according to claim 2 wherein said cat ear power supply includes means for drawing current from said AC power supply when said AC input voltage waveform is less than a predetermined value.

4. The electronic ballast according to claim 2 wherein said cat ear power supply includes means for drawing current from said AC power supply when the current drawn by said inverter from is substantially zero.

5. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast having improved input current total harmonic distortion (THD), the ballast comprising:

- 5 a rectifier for rectifying an AC input voltage from an AC power supply to produce a rectified bus voltage;
- an inverter for converting the rectified bus voltage to a high-frequency AC output voltage to drive said lamp; and
- means for drawing current from the AC power supply near the zero

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crossing of the AC input voltage so that the input current THD is substantially
10 reduced.

6. The electronic ballast according to claim 5 further comprising
a control circuit connected to drive said inverter; and
wherein said means for drawing comprises a cat ear power supply for
supplying power to operate said control circuit.

7. The electronic ballast according to claim 6 wherein said cat ear
power supply includes means for drawing current from said AC power supply when
said AC input voltage waveform is less than a predetermined value.

8. The electronic ballast according to claim 6 wherein said cat ear
power supply includes means for drawing current from said AC power supply when
the current drawn by said inverter from said AC power supply is substantially zero.

9. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the
ballast having improved power factor and total harmonic distortion, the ballast
comprising:

a rectifier for rectifying an AC input voltage from an AC power
5 supply to produce a rectified bus voltage;

a valley-fill circuit having an energy storage device, said valley-fill
circuit electrically coupled to receive said rectified bus voltage;

an inverter for converting said rectified bus voltage to a high-
frequency AC output voltage to drive said lamp; and

10 energy delivery control means for controlling the delivery of energy to
said energy storage device over a substantial portion of each half-cycle of the AC
input voltage so that the ballast power factor and THD are substantially improved.

10. The electronic ballast according to claim 9 wherein said energy
delivery control means includes a buck inductor.

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11. The electronic ballast according to claim 9 wherein said energy delivery control means includes a tapped buck inductor.

12. The electronic ballast according to claim 9 wherein:
said inverter includes first and second series-connected controllably conductive devices; and
said energy delivery control means includes one of said controllably conductive devices.

13. The electronic ballast according to claim 12 wherein:
said first controllably conductive device is connected between said filtered bus voltage and an inverter output;
said second controllably conductive device is connected between said inverter output and a circuit common; and
said energy delivery control means includes said second controllably conductive device.

14. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast having improved input current THD comprising:
a rectifier for rectifying an AC input voltage from an AC power supply to produce a rectified bus voltage;
a valley-fill circuit having an energy storage device connected to filter said rectified bus voltage;
an inverter including series connected first and second switching elements having duty cycles D and $1-D$, respectively, where $0 \leq D \leq 1$; and
means for varying said duty cycle D responsive to said bus voltage to cause said energy storage device to draw more current from said AC power supply around the peak of each half-cycle of said bus voltage and to cause said energy storage device to draw less current from said AC power supply around the trough of each half-cycle of said bus voltage.

15. The electronic ballast according to claim 14 wherein said valley-fill circuit comprises a buck converter.

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16. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast including a valley-fill circuit including a bus capacitor, the ballast having integral over-voltage protection for the bus capacitor, the ballast comprising:

- 5 a rectifier;
 an inverter; and
 said valley-fill circuit connected between said rectifier and said inverter, said valley-fill circuit including a buck converter connected between an output of said rectifier and an input of said inverter.

17. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast including a rectifier for receiving a supply of sinusoidal alternating current power and producing a rectified direct current bus voltage, a valley-fill circuit for receiving the rectified direct current bus voltage and maintaining the bus voltage
5 above a predetermined minimum voltage, an inverter for receiving the bus voltage and producing a high-frequency alternating current voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp, and a control circuit for producing control signals to control the operation of the inverter, the ballast comprising:

- 10 a cat ear power supply for supplying power to the control circuit, said power supply adapted to draw power from the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power only during a predetermined portion of each half-cycle of the sinusoidal alternating current power.

18. The electronic ballast of claim 17 wherein the valley-fill circuit and inverter draw power from the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power during a first predetermined portion of each said half-cycle and said cat ear power supply draws power from the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power only
5 during a second, non-overlapping, predetermined portion of each said half-cycle.

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19. The electronic ballast of claim 18 wherein said cat ear power supply includes a fixed voltage cut-in circuit for causing said cat ear power supply to draw power from a first time when the voltage of the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power is decreasing through a first predetermined voltage level, to a second
5 time when the voltage of the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power is substantially zero.

20. The electronic ballast of claim 18 wherein said cat ear power supply includes a fixed voltage cut-out circuit for causing said cat ear power supply to draw power from a third time when the voltage of the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power is substantially zero, to a fourth time when the voltage of
5 the supply of sinusoidal alternating current power is increasing through a second predetermined voltage level.

21. The electronic ballast of claim 18 wherein said cat ear power supply includes a back-end monitoring circuit for monitoring back-end current, herein defined as the current drawn by the valley-fill circuit and the inverter, the back-end monitoring circuit for causing said cat ear power supply to draw power from the
5 supply of sinusoidal alternating current power only during a time when the back-end current is substantially zero.

22. The electronic ballast of claim 19 wherein said fixed voltage cut-in circuit includes voltage sensing means for sensing said first predetermined voltage, and enabling means responsive to said sensing means for enabling said cat ear power supply to draw power from said first time to said second time.

23. The electronic ballast of claim 20 wherein said fixed voltage cut-out circuit includes voltage sensing means for sensing said second predetermined voltage, and enabling means responsive to said sensing means for enabling said cat ear power supply to draw power from said third time to said fourth time.

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24. The electronic ballast of claim 21 wherein said back-end monitoring circuit includes sensing means operatively connected to the valley-fill circuit and the inverter for sensing said back end current, and disabling means responsive to said sensing means for preventing said cat ear power supply from
5 drawing power when said back-end current exceeds a predetermined level.

25. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp, the ballast comprising:

a rectifier for receiving a supply of sinusoidal alternating current power and producing a rectified direct current bus voltage;

5 a valley-fill circuit for receiving the rectified direct current bus voltage and maintaining the bus voltage above a predetermined minimum voltage;

an inverter for receiving the bus voltage and producing a high-frequency alternating current voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp; and

a control circuit for producing control signals to control the operation
10 of the inverter;

said valley-fill circuit including an energy storage element, an impedance, and a switch;

said energy storage element adapted to be connected between said bus voltage and a circuit common by means of said impedance when said switch is in a
15 first predetermined conductive state so as to store energy.

26. The electronic ballast of claim 25 wherein said energy storage element comprises a capacitor.

27. The electronic ballast of claim 25 wherein said impedance comprises an inductor.

28. The electronic ballast of claim 25 wherein said impedance comprises a resistor.

29. The electronic ballast of claim 25 wherein said switch comprises a field-effect transistor.

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30. The electronic ballast of claim 27 wherein said inductor comprises a tapped inductor including a tap, and said valley-fill circuit further includes a second switch connected between said tap and said bus voltage, whereby said inductor delivers stored energy to said energy storage device through said
5 second switch when said first switch is in a second predetermined conductive state substantially opposite to said first predetermined conductive state.

31. The electronic ballast of claim 30 wherein said second switch is a commutation diode.

32. An electronic ballast for driving a gas discharge lamp,
including:

a rectifier for receiving a supply of sinusoidal alternating current power and producing a rectified direct current bus voltage;

5 a valley-fill circuit for receiving the rectified direct current bus voltage and maintaining the bus voltage above a predetermined minimum voltage;

an inverter for receiving the bus voltage and producing a high-frequency alternating current voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp; and

a control circuit for producing control signals to control the operation
10 of the inverter;

the improvement comprising:

a power supply operatively connected to draw power from said supply of sinusoidal alternating current power, said power supply further operatively connected to supply power to said control circuit, said power supply being the sole
15 source of power for said control circuit.

33. The electronic ballast of claim 32 wherein said power supply comprises means for drawing power from said supply of sinusoidal alternating current power during a predetermined portion of each half-cycle of said sinusoidal alternating current power.

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34. A method for causing an electronic ballast, of the type including a control circuit, to draw more nearly sinusoidal input current from a source of sinusoidal alternating current power, said method comprising the steps of:

5 providing a power supply in said ballast for drawing current from said source of sinusoidal alternating current power during a predetermined portion of each half-cycle of said sinusoidal alternating current power;

causing said power supply to draw said current from said source of sinusoidal alternating current power during said predetermined portion of each half-cycle of said sinusoidal alternating current power; and

10 causing said power supply to supply power to said control circuit throughout each said half-cycle.

35. In an electronic ballast, of the type including a valley-fill circuit having an energy storing device that stores energy in response to conduction of a first controllably conductive device, the valley-fill circuit coupled to a half-bridge inverter having second and third series-connected controllably conductive devices connected
5 between a voltage bus and a circuit common, the ballast drawing its power from an AC power supply, a method for decreasing ballast input current total harmonic distortion and reducing lamp current crest factor comprising the steps of:

switching the second and third series-connected controllably conductive devices so that they have complementary duty cycles;

10 within each half-cycle of the voltage supplied by the AC power supply, varying the duty cycles of the second and third series-connected controllably conductive devices so that the duty cycles are substantially unequal during the middle portion of each said half-cycle, and substantially equal during the beginning and ending portions of each said half-cycle;

15 within each said half-cycle, varying the conduction of the first controllably device in a predetermined manner so that the energy storing device draws more current from the AC supply during the middle portion of each said half-cycle, and less current from the AC supply during the beginning and ending portions of each said half-cycle.

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36. In an electronic ballast, of the type including a valley-fill circuit having an energy storing device that stores energy in response to conduction of a first controllably conductive device, the ballast drawing its power from an AC power supply, a method for decreasing ballast input current total harmonic distortion

5 comprising the steps of:

within each half-cycle of the AC power supply voltage, varying the conduction of the first controllably device in a predetermined manner so that the energy storing device draws more current from the AC supply during the middle portion of each said half-cycle, and less current from the AC supply during the

10 beginning and ending portions of each said half-cycle.

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